1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	J&K	735.10	735.10	1381.41	1381.41
9.	Jharkhand	4615.34	4615.34	10257.15	10257.15
10.	Karnataka	5207.76	5207.76	9043.49	9043.49
11.	Kerala	2874.17	2874.17	4056.39	4056.39
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7649.45	7649.45	17387.80	17387.80
13.	Maharashtra	10234.03	10234.03	22213.91	22213.91
14.	Orissa	5899.77	5899.77	17021.72	17021.72
15.	Punjab	897.89	897.89	1289.03	1289.03
16.	Rajasthan	3773.48	3754.48	8533.24	8533.24
17.	Tamil Nadu	7043.03	7043.03	13159.76	13159.76
18.	UttarPradesh	19851.70	19851.70	37824.45	37824.45
19.	Uttarakhand	1224.26	1224.26	3217.41	3217.41
20.	West Bengal	7993.56	7993.56	15220.45	15220.45
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	415.46	415.46	759.11	759.11
22.	Assam	8218.02	8218.02	15866.36	15866.36
23.	Manipur	628.92	628.92	1062.92	1062.92
24.	Meghalaya	684.72	684.72	1190.80	1190.80
25.	Mizoram	195.85	195.85	345.32	345.32
26.	Nagaland	447.02	447.02	1016.72	1016.72
27.	Sikkim	190.69	190.69	304.33	304.33
28.	Tripura	1119.32	1119.32	2386.92	2386.92
29.	A&N Islands	20.00	20.00	78.42	78.42
30.	Chandigarh	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
31.	D&N Haveli	15.00	15.00	78.42	78.42
32.	Daman & Diu	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
33.	NCT Delhi	567.00	567.00	567.00	567.00
34.	Lakshadweep	5.00	5.00	5.60	5.60
35.	Pondicherry	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
	TOTAL :	119000.00	118971.00	248961.44	248961.44

Andhra Pradesh first in the implementation of NREGS

2154. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that as per the assessment of his Ministry, Andhra Pradesh stood first in the implementation of NREGS in the country;

whether it is also a fact that his Ministry has decided to take Andhra Pradesh model as a role model for other States for implementation of NREGS;

if so, the details thereof; and

in view of best results obtained from Andhra Pradesh, why cannot the Ministry think of giving incentives to best performing States to encourage them to implement the same more objectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (d) NREGA is demand driven. Adult members of all rural households who have registered themselves and have been issued job cards under the Act are entitled to get 100 days of employment in a financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand subject to an over all ceiling of 100 days per household. Number of households applying of employment under NREGA also depends on other employment opportunities available in an area. Therefore, the pace of implementation of NREGA vary from state to state and also in areas with in a state. It is therefore, not desirable to make a comparison of the performance of States/NREGA is still in its formative stage. Incentives to the States are in the form of sharing their initiatives and experiences with other states, recognizing their contribution through the knowledge network which will help in exchange of information and best practices.

Poor sanitation facilities in rural areas

2155. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

whether rural sanitation continues to be a serious issue to be addressed by the Governments both at the Central and the States;

if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government thereon during the last three years; and

the reasons for continued poor sanitation facilities in rural areas of the country and the steps proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) The Government continues to give utmost importance in supplementing the efforts of the State Governments to provide sanitation facilities to the rural masses. The scheme of Central Rural Sanitation Programme was revised in 1999 and "Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)" launched. The programme has been continued in the XI Plan period and now scaled up to cover 582 rural districts of the country. During the last three years, the programme has been enhanced to include the component of solid and liquid waste management and provision of revolving fund to each district. To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) to take up sanitation promotion and attain 100% open defecation free environment, incentive scheme Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) has been launched. During 2004-05, 39 PRIs from 6 States received NGP. This number had further increased to 769 PRIs in 2006 and to 4959 PRIS in 2007. Intensive monitoring, awareness and education campaigns, Capacity building activities are being taken up by each State to improve implementation. The Center has also enhanced the budget allocation for TSC in the last three years, from Rs. 400 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 700 crore in 2005-06, Rs. 800 crore in 2006-07 and Rs. 1060 crore in 2007-08.

(c) The reason for poor sanitation is mainly the problem of open defecation, which was the only form of sanitation for the majority of the population in rural areas. This practice is